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Hongkong, 16th March, 1915

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[381]

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 22.

THE WAR.

What are the prospects of a termination of the war? That is the everlasting question, and the answer depends upon whether you strike a pessimist or an optimist. As to the truth—that probably lies somewhere between the two extremes. Colonel Maudo, a very able writer on military matters, who has been a very accurate forecaster of events in the early stages of the war, is to be reckoned among the optimists. He says he has studied the German and French schools of strategy for forty years. His belief in the soundness of French ideas is such that he holds that if the Germans, instead of invading Belgium, had struck where the French expected, the French would have "hammered" them. The staunchness and steadiness of the British during the famous retreat from Mons was such as no expert on the Continent would have believed possible, and the retreat itself was explained as a deliberate manoeuvre designed to hold the Germans until Joffre had time to bring up his army on the flank and to achieve the Battle of the Marne. His view of the present situation in the west is that the defence has become weaker and not more formidable, owing to the progress of the artillery. The German defensive, in his opinion, gives them no great advantage, and what is important for the issue is energy in attack and the will to carry it on persistently. These qualities, he thinks, are splendidly seen in the strategy and tactics of Joffre. He contended for the wisdom of the famous "nibbling" plan, which consists in continually working towards the command of the German strategic railways by ever-renewed attacks at unexpected points, the result of which is to force the Germans to disperse their reserves instead of uniting them for a decisive blow. Colonel Maudo scoffs at the idea that there are huge reserves of German troops available for the west. On the contrary, he thinks the resources of Germany are steadily and rapidly dwindling. He accepts the French figure that up to the present the German losses can be put down at four million two hundred thousand men. He

is pictured there disaster would follow and result in a German collapse. This may be over-rosent, but Colonel Maudo has certainly been justified in many of his previous statements that were scoffed at when they were made. Moreover, we hear private opinions from the front that are very cheerful. In Paris they are convinced that this summer will see the end of the war, or at least the enemy driven well back into his own country. We hear that the German infantry is now far inferior to that which at first confronted the Allies, and that all that is needed now is more power to the artillery on our side. And that power is coming. The experiment, a happy thought of Sir William Beardmore, of sending a number of armament workers to the front to see conditions for themselves, has brought them back filled with a determination to induce labour to turn out the maximum amount of shells in the minimum of time. Then even that arch-agitator, Ben Tillett, has come home breathing patriotism with all the fervour of an apostle. He was in France and went to the British headquarters to request a permit to get to the actual front. They not only gave it to him but had him escorted to the thick of the battle. That was enough to turn Ben into a "Push and go" man, and he was one of those who pledged the Transport Workers to waive all ideas of striking till the war is won. The "ca-can-y" policy is off, we hope for good. The last man who had that disease badly hit his mate over the head for making too many shells and he now has three months in which to reflect in goal. That has sobered the few inclined that way, and the vast majority appear to have gripped the realities of the struggle and are ready to spend their full strength in winning out the munitions that mean so much in this war of furious artillery.

"ROLLS OF HONOUR." The war is developing "rolls of honour" all over the Empire. We are accustomed to seeing these lists of men that have joined the colours outside shops and factories where formerly they followed the arts of peaceful activity but down in Sussex they have carried it a step further. In the towns and villages along the coast you can see in the windows small cards showing the number of men who have gone from the house. There is a Maltese Cross on each card, with the words "For King and Country" and

the name of the soldier underneath. A separate card is shown for each man, and in some small cottages you see three or four cards in one little window. They are thick in the windows of Littlehampton and Arundel, a fact that, I fancy, makes the heart of the Duke of Norfolk beat with pride. The exhibitors have to secure official permits to exhibit the cards. That gives them the stamp of genuineness. The idea is spreading along the South of England.

THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

Mr. Lloyd George has gained more kudos out of his new post as Minister of Munitions. Some quite unexpected men who were caustic critics not long ago now lift up their voice in praise of the little Welshman. A fierce Conservative declared a couple of days ago: "Coalition may get on as it can. England is a one-man show to-day, and that one man is Lloyd George. I have hated his whole political career, but I can admire a hero when I meet one, and he is as brave as any soldier on the field." This is a new gospel from such a quarter, and no mistake. Anyway, Mr. Lloyd George possesses one quality that the ordinary Whitehall official lacks—he is never above going to an expert for advice on any matter that he does not feel completely informed upon. Thus in the financial crisis at the beginning of the war, he was in constant consultation with bankers and financial authorities and gained their confidence by the readiness with which he took bold steps as soon as he had mastered the points required. Now, with the munitions crisis in hand, he is calling real business men into Whitehall, to the utter destruction of red tape, for the aver age permanent official, especially at the War Office, would rather die than consult a civilian outsider with a commercial training. There, in fact, has been the root cause of whatever shortcomings we have had in the matter of supplies.

THE GERMAN CULT OF LYING.

What charming perjurers these Huns are! They lie persistently and elaborately in the highest circles in Berlin, to enable the army to invade Belgium and ravage northern France. Then their lesser liars throughout the earth take up the high example and follow suit. It is clear that those who operate with German news in China, for the consumption of the native press, are determined to set themselves to the task of poisoning the wells of truth with utter abandon. They have even taken the seed of mendacity and planted it in the fruitful soil of the United States. And so we have Gustave Stahl, before the war, a clerk in the Commandant's office in Tsingtau, now facing a jury in New York for as brazen a piece of distortion as was ever produced. The whole German official crowd—Count von Bernstorff, Herr Dr. Dernburg, Herr Hermann Bidder, Dr. Meyer Gerhard, alias Dr. Alfred Meyer, and all the others—trailing from the German Embassy in Washington to the beery parlours of Milwaukee, the noisome slums of Chicago, and the unsavoury tenements of New York and Hoboken, were in trouble. The *Lusitania* had been sunk, and over a hundred American men, women and children had been murdered in order to give a thrill to the All-Highest in Berlin. After that sanguinary orgy of destruction there came a "next morning" feeling of uneasiness. Excuses had to be made. There were no excuses in sight. Never mind: make some! Swear to them in formal affidavits! It is in the cause of "kultur." So into the breach steps Gustave Stahl, from Tsingtau, with an affidavit that he took a trunk for a steward on board and there saw big guns and a host of other equipment for making the liner an armed auxiliary cruiser. Gustave did not live in Tsingtau for nothing. He doctored the 's and crossed the 't's of his yarn with great care. He gave the name of the steward and the size of the guns. Then he "kissed the book with a don't care look and an echo like a gun report," as an old song used to put it. With gleeful emulation a Lutheran cleric named Bruckner romped upon the scene and said he, also, wanted to swear a bit for "kultur." So he told a tale about passing down New York harbour on a ferry boat and seeing the muzzles of great guns protruding from the vessel. The good soul rather spoilt himself by adding that he was glad the *Lusitania* was sunk, and the Americans aboard got their just deserts for sailing on such a ship. That made the inhabitants of the United States look towards the Apostles of Peace and Goodwill in a way that Christian gentlemen did not like, and ever since he has been in seclusion. I daresay that if the Huns had not been American we should have found a greater

readiness on the part of some of these 'allow-citizens of Brother Bryan to accept the German yarns, but, as it happens, they are feeling as critical as a bank cashier on the approach of a gold-brick operator. Their own officials of the port have sworn that Gustave Stahl is a liar, for there were no guns on the *Lusitania*. Gustave is in gaol, Herr Dernburg has skeddaddled—after doing the Allies a lot of good by his stupidity—and the rest of the swarm are so discredited that it doesn't matter very much whether they keep on lying from dawn to dark, without pausing for meals. But it has been instructive to note that most of them have been masquerading under the Red Cross mantle, for all the world after the home fashion of the dear old Fatherland, where treaties are scraps of paper, and the heart of the All-Highest War Lord "bleeds" when a bomb strikes Karlsruhe, but rejoices when German torpedoes send foreign women and children to their death. All have been turned out of the same Prussian mill: it is their nature to lie, burn, murder, steel, torture, and break those ordinary rules of morality that have a restraining force on all non-Touton mankind, from Vladivostok to Timbuctoo.

IN PRAISE OF THE BRITISH.

While some of our dismal Danials are still going around wagging their heads and decrying the achievements of the British, the French and the Russians are paying their daily tribute to our prowess in the mighty struggle. There have been several meetings of late in Russia of more than ordinary interest to us, for they have been addressed by many leading men who have been unsparing in their praise of the work of the British Empire in this stemming of the tide of barbarism. One of them closed all criticism by answering the question, "What has England done?" with the further interrogation, "What would have been the situation had England done nothing?" Another speaker said that, apart from the enormous contribution of men and materials made by England to the cause of the Allies, the British participation had given the struggle a world-wide significance and had imparted to it the character of an "idea." We have had a lot of declarations of hate from the German side. It will be well if the Russians develop for England an equal variety of friendship. The war has been created under the stimulus of the cry "Deutschland über alles"; let us hope it is to give way to a cementing spirit of "Live and let live" between us and all our allies. Mr. Rudyard Kipling has already paid his lofty tribute of poetry to "France beloved of every soul that loves his fellow-man" and from all I can gather the new feeling, a hundred years after Waterloo, is one of a reborn amity and confidence.

BOOM IN RESPIRATORS.

The war has brought to the Eastern Coast. The papers have played up the necessity. The tales of the pain caused by German gas, and the ruthlessness of the aerial murderers of babes, have induced mothers of families to have safeguards against suffocation at hand for their children. For prices ranging from ninepence to seven and sixpence one can obtain from the chemist a pad that will prevent the gas from scorching the lungs even if the bomb is dropped into one's bedroom. The principle is the same throughout, for damp soda and hyposulphite are the nullifying chemicals employed, and if they are put on a cotton-wool pad enclosed in gauze and fixed over the nose and mouth, the wearer will take little harm. Some are elaborate affairs, with mica goggles and numerous other equipments. But it is just as efficacious, apparently, to grab a Turkish towel in haste from the rail and moisten it with washing soda solution before tying it round the face. It is curious to note the new industries that have been started. Trench warfare created periscopes; now air-raids have brought an enormous demand for respirators and wire roof-guards.

THE WAR LOAN.

Never have we had a government loan of such magnitude as this last one, and never has a loan been given such unanimous praise as to details. It is popular in the broadest sense of the word, and the facilities to small investors under the arrangement for five-shilling vouchers and five pounds bonds should prove a powerful aid to thrift, especially among those numerous workers who are making big money in factories for war supplies. It is likely, also, that children will ultimately benefit, for wise parents will buy their vouchers or bonds bearing five per cent. rather than put money for them in the savings' bank that only earns two and a half per cent. That no limit is fixed to the amount to be raised is an interesting departure, and it is quite possible that more than a thousand millions sterling will be forthcoming. The latest report shows that one town, Cardiff, will take over a million, and if anything like that pace is kept up elsewhere the total will be something to make the world ponder. The Germans put no limit to their last issue, but I wager they cannot beat the record we are about to establish.

REALISING THE GRAVITY OF THE CRISIS.

How the country is realising at last the gravity of the crisis is being demonstrated in many quiet ways. There is no megaphone about it—just unostentatious work. For example, while the croakers are busy with minor matters, strong men of business are setting up factories. I know of one case where a whole series of buildings, chimneys and boilers have been erected and equipped in six weeks and are now turning out enormous quantities of chemicals required to fight the foe with his own weapons. I believe that sort of thing is quietly going on all over the country. There is no fuss about it, any more than there is about the comprehensive measures that are being completed for delivering a smashing blow against the enemy at the appointed time on the Western battle-front.

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TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEN.

ONE THREE-ROOMED FLAT, also Good Office and Godown accommodation.

Apply—
T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd.,
Canton.
Canton, 20th July, 1915. [794]

TO LET.

HALF of FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE on PEAK. For two or three months.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1915. [794]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Noh-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course.
For terms and particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [767]

TO LET.

HOUSES in LYEE MOON VILLAS and TORRES BUILDINGS, ready for occupation from the 1st August next.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUROTOR.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [801]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas Kowloon.
Apply to—
ABRAHAM V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1915. [723]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.
Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDELL STREET, for Office or Dwellings.
Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on 1st September next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appliances throughout, including Water Carriage System.
"PENTHOUSE," Mincin Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House, with Tennis Court.
2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
RUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [580]

TO LET.

HOUSES in OLFETON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
68, THE PAKE "THE RETREAT," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING Second Floor, overlooking Harbour immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [46]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 2, 1st House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [136]

WANTED.

IN September, a FURNISHED or UN-FURNISHED HOUSE, on the PEAK, for a year or longer.
Apply to—
F. C. JENKIN,
Princes Buildings,
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [783]

EUROPEAN WOMAN SUE
FOR RENT.

Judgment was given by Mr. Justice Haseldine at the Summary Court yesterday in the case in which Mrs. Myrtle Nicholas, 4, Pedder's Hill, was sued by Kwan Yip Chi and Leung Che Sun, the claim amounting to \$80, being for the rent of 3, Pedder's Hill from June 1st to June 30th.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner was for plaintiffs and Mr. P. S. Dixon represented the defendant.

His lordship said:—The demeanour of all the witnesses called on behalf of the plaintiff was excellent, whereas the demeanour of the defendant was of the very worst, about as bad as it could possibly be. Putting myself in the position of a jurymen, I am satisfied that the story put forward by the plaintiff is the true one. I am satisfied that there was an agreement between the landlord and the defendant that she should take the floor as from the 1st June at \$80 a month. Judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

A Chinese was brought before Mr. Wood on a charge of murder. The deceased, a man named Wong Sai, is said to have been attacked by the defendant, and stabbed in the abdomen. Wong Sai, although bleeding badly, grappled with his assailant, and the man was arrested. Wong Sai died later in hospital, his dying depositions being taken by the Magistrate. The case was remanded.

DAMAGE BY THIEVES ON A
STEAMER.

Inspector Patrick O'Sullivan charged three men with the larceny of 30 lbs. of lead piping and 4 lbs. of copper piping from the Norwegian steamer *Ulv*. It appears that the men, who were employed temporarily scraping paint on the vessel, cut the lead from the piping of the bilge pump, and rendered the pump unworkable, necessitating expensive repairs. The Magistrate sentenced the men to six weeks' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

SHARP SENTENCE ON "SNATCH-
THIEF."

Exemplary punishment was meted out to a Chinese "snatch-thief" at the Magistracy by Mr. Wood yesterday. The man snatched two bangles from the wrists of a child at Yau-mat, but was caught by the police. When asked why he snatched the bangles, defendant replied that he had to do it, in order that he might be able to pay his ferry fare across the Harbour. Defendant was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour, four hours' stocks, and 12 strokes with the birch in goal.

DOG MUZZLING REGULATIONS.

NEW TYPES OF MUZZLES.

The President of the Sanitary Board (Mr. G. N. Orme) informed our representative yesterday that there is no immediate likelihood of the regulations regarding the muzzling of dogs, which have been in force for a considerable period, being withdrawn. The regulations have done useful work in eliminating the stray, unowned, and unwanted mongrels, and in improving the breed of dogs in the Colony, and the authorities do not consider it expedient to cancel the order.

Three new types of muzzle have now been devised, and will be portrayed on a Memorandum which is about to be published with the authority of the Captain-Superintendent of Police. These new muzzles are a vast improvement on many of the types now in use. The latter were in many cases harmful and painful to the animal and afforded no protection to the public, but the types shortly to be on sale are comfortable for the dog, and safeguard the public.

SHIPPING NOTES.

A Washington telegram to Manila papers says:—It is reported here officially that several wealthy Chinese firms are making efforts to purchase the vessels of the Pacific Mail line, which has suspended its Pacific trade due to the Seamen's Bill.

The P. & O. Oriental, which has been sold to the Ho Hong Steamship Company, King Street, Singapore, will be put on the run between China and Burma, calling at all ports between Amoy and Hongkong. The manager of the Ho Hong Steamship Co. has left for Hongkong to take over the steamer.

THE WEST RIVER FLOODS.

CANTON'S MARVELLOUS
RECOVERY.

Mr. A. E. Wood, of the Hongkong Government service, who has gone to the recently flooded region in connection with the relief work organised by the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, has written to the Hon. Mr. S. B. O. Ross, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, as follows:—

"Rice sent to the Tung Wah Hospital representatives here is now stored in a godown at Fong Ts'un. The nine hundred bags which came yesterday were the first to be so stored. Previously the rice was stored on junks. Delivery from the godown (or junk) is taken on production of a signed order from Mr. Li Yau-tsun or deputy. And sent out for relief. Cf Tung Wah bags distributed to date, part of the distribution has been done through the Canton Relief Society, and part by our own men personally.

"The first rush is over and things are beginning to work more smoothly.

THE THREE DISTRICTING CENTRES. Canton.—I am of opinion that Canton and district will very soon cease to need our help. The city itself has made its usual marvellous recovery; no one passing through the western suburbs would imagine what the scene must have been like. There is only the high-water mark, eight feet up the walls, to show; otherwise they are carrying on exactly the same as ever. The French vice-consul tells me he has visited the mulberry land between Canton, Tai Leung and Yung Koi and that not even the whole of one crop, out of the annual six or seven, is destroyed. It is clear that the most pressing need lies up the North and West Rivers.

Shui Hing, the centre for the North and the Bamboo Rivers.—A quantity of relief has been sent to Tsing Yuen and district. Other places higher up are in a more doubtful case, being difficult of access. Some attention seems to have been paid to Sz Wui. I shall know better when I get to Ho Hau. As was to be expected, Samshui and neighbourhood have done pretty well for themselves; it is just the sort of place which attracts private relief and where there is, therefore, overlapping.

Shui Hing, the centre for the West River.—Tong Yee-chun and I leave this morning for Shui Hing. We shall make it our business to see that the "inland" and remoter places are attended to.

We had a meeting at the Canton Relief Society headquarters yesterday. Mr. Tan Hok-hang dealt with the situation at some length. Ma Yung-piu tells me he is going to Hongkong to-day. The *Stanley* and No. 2 were sent to Ho Hau with 200 and 300 bags of rice on Sunday. They should be back at Canton to-night or to-morrow morning, and will both be sent back immediately to Hongkong. They are not needed for local Canton work, and rice for Ho Hau is sent direct from Hongkong. I am going up in a Chinese house-bent, towed by a gunboat.

The Tung Wah gentlemen here are working nobly. Mr. Li Yau-tsun will write if he needs more rice for Canton. I agree with him that we can go slow now for that centre. The more economy there, the more to spare for the hard-pressed places."

CHINESE CHARITABLE
INSTITUTIONS.\$45,000 RAISED BY THEATRICAL
PERFORMANCES.

The Hon. the Secretary for Chinese Affairs has received the following report as to the charity performances at the Tai Ping Theatre:—

HONGKONG, July 27th. Sir, I am very glad to inform you that the committee which inaugurated the theatrical performances for four days and five nights at the Tai Ping Theatre with myself as the Chairman, Mr. Lo Cheung Shui as the first vice-Chairman representing the Tung Wah Hospital, Mr. Li Po Kwai as the second vice-Chairman representing the Public Dispensaries, Mr. Chan Kai Yau as the third vice-Chairman representing the Alice Memorial Hospital, Mr. Li Yau Chuen as the fourth vice-Chairman representing the Kwong Wa Hospital, Mr. Ip Lan Chuen, the second vice-Chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital, as the Honorary Secretary, and Messrs. Chan Kai Ming, Tung Tsz Ming, Li Wing Kwong, and Ho Wing, as the Honorary Treasurers, has successfully raised about \$45,000 for the benefit of the institutions above mentioned.

After the accounts have been properly settled up, which will be in a few days, the net balance will be duly handed over to the Chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital to be distributed in the following proportions:—40 per cent. to the Tung Wah Hospital, 30 per cent. to the Kwong Wa Hospital, 20 per cent. to the Alice Memorial Hospital, 10 per cent. to the Public Dispensaries.

That such a satisfactory result has been attained is mainly due to the energetic efforts of Mr. Chan Kai Yau, who, assisted by Messrs. Kuei Wai Pan, Choi Cheong and Lam Sui Lai, went from district to district to sell memorial medals at \$100 each in addition to the admission tickets.

Messrs. Ho Pock, Chau Siu Ki, Ho Kom Tong, Li Shun Pin, Ma Ying Pin, Choi Hing, Ho Kwong, Ho In, Sin Tak-fan, together with the proprietors of the Tai Ping Theatre and of the Watkin and the Cornsnight aerated waters factories, also rendered very valuable assistance.

Of the many similar committees of which I have had the honour to be the Chairman, the present one has achieved the greatest success; more than fulfilling the expectations of those interested in the welfare of the four institutions in question. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant.

(Sd.) LAU CHU-PAK.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF
FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:—

T.T. from Kuala Lumpur	\$5,000.00
T.T. from the Chinese Benevolent Society of Vancouver	2,000.00
Chinese Y.M.C.A.	1,176.78
Mr. M. Y. San, takings at his dining saloon on the 25th instant	106.50
Per Mrs. Paul Zee's subscription book	160.00
Per Messrs. Lum Hoi An and Lo Loi from cargo boats lying between the old P. & O. wharf and the China Merchant S. N. Co.	319.40
Per Mr. Tang Ngan Kau from cargo boats lying between the Kiu Hing wharf and the West River Steamers wharf	62.05
Per Mr. Chan Chin from cargo boats lying between the Williams and the West River Steamers wharf	26.50
Per Mr. Li Kan from cargo boats lying between the Leung Wing wharf and the New Market wharf	86.35
Per Mr. Wong Mee from cargo boats lying between the Douglas Wharf and the Star Ferry wharf	115.00
Per Mr. Chan Pui from cargo boats lying between the Fish Street wharf and the Fish Street wharf	67.40
New Territory	257.70
Pork stalls of Central Market	800.00
Pork stalls of Western Market	1,140.00
Pork stalls of Sheungwan Market	1,000.00
Takings of the Chun Lok Kwan Yung Society at a Lion Show	375.70
Messrs. S. J. David & Co.	200.00
Per Shing Ngai School's subscription book	113.40
Messrs. Cheung Lee	225.00
Messrs. Shing Kee	150.00
Messrs. Man Sing	150.00
Messrs. Yee Yee	150.00
Messrs. Tak Cheong	100.00
Messrs. Wing Sang Lee	100.00
Messrs. Fat Lee	70.00
Messrs. Tung Lee	70.00
Mr. Sinclair	65.00
Messrs. Hiroko & Co.	30.00
Mr. C. E. Watson	15.00
Mrs. C. E. Watson	10.00
Dr. T. Yamazaki	10.00
Anonymous	5.00
Do.	5.00
Already acknowledged	\$271,493.61
Total	\$285,661.85

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

CANTON'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

H.M. Consul General, Canton, has remitted to the Prince of Wales' Relief Fund local subscriptions for June amounting to £1,562.19.7.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

- LEAVE.
1. Pte. J. Dunne granted leave of absence from 28.7.15 to 30.11.15.
 2. Parades for Thursday, 29th instant. 5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co. (except Quarry Bay Section), Centre Section M. G. Co. and Scouts Co. who have not been passed out—Squad Drill. Rifle exercises at Headquarters under S. M. Higby. Remainder, nil.
 3. Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until 30th instant: Scouts Company. Officer on duty: Lieut. Murphy. Detachment Camp, Kowloon. On duty to-night: Left Section M. G. Co. and the following—Right Section, M. G. Co., Ptes. F. Ellis, Seta, Tavares, and Rocha—Signal Section—Ptes. Garcia, Chu, Chaves, Jennings and Pereira. Officer on duty: Lieut. Rees. Orderly Officer: Lieut. Murphy. Orderly Sergeant: Corpl. Shenton. G. E. Serrano, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES (CENTRAL POLICE STATION). Thursday, July 29th. Recruits of Chinese Company. 5.30 p.m. Friday, July 30th. Combined Uniform Parade, British Company at Volunteer Headquarters, 6.00 p.m. other Companies at Central Police Station 5.30 p.m., to draw rifles.

The match against the regular Police will be held at the Tai Hang Range (by kind permission of H. M. Dockyard Rifle Club) on Saturday, 14th August, at 2.30 p.m. A practice shoot will be held at the above Range on Saturday next, 31st instant, at 2.30 p.m. The following will attend:—Mason, Potter, Evans, Roylance, Lam-mart, Chichen, Arnott, Champion, Sleet, Grant-Smith, H. M. M. Remedios, Lee d'Almeida, Wei Wing Sam, O. Chan, and Sirdar Khan.

Owing to the absence from the Colony of some members of the team originally selected, a new team will be chosen on the results of the practice shoot.

A regular course in Marksmanship will be fired annually by each member of the Police Reserve. The 1915/1916 course will be commenced about September next. Full particulars will be issued.

A non-com. in the Durham's, in a letter home, has related the fact that the soldier's new name for a match is "Asquith". The history of it is as follows:—Mr. Asquith once memorably said, "Wait and see." A French Lucifer match, too, has no means certain in fire up when struck. It has a way of deliberating—may even fizzle and smell a little and go out. In other words, it seems to say, "Wait and see."

SHANGHAI DOCK AND
ENGINEERING CO.

The ninth annual general meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., was held on July 26th, at the head offices of the company, No. 22 Broadway. There were present: Messrs. John Prentice (in the chair), R. S. F. McBain, H. A. J. Macrae, J. Johnston, E. O. Richards (directors), W. S. Burns (manager), and James H. Osborne (Secretary). The attendance represented 7,053 shares.

The notice convening the meeting having been read.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, with your permission we will take them as read. The year's working has been seriously affected owing to the war and the great reduction in the number of steamers coming here, but I think you will agree with your directors that the result in the circumstances may be considered satisfactory. The net profits for the year, including the amount brought forward from last year, and after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities amounts to Tls. 100,840.08, which your directors recommend should be dealt with as follows:—Pay a dividend of Tls. 3.00 per share and carry forward to new account Tls. 24,240.08. We have written off our depreciation account Tls. 47,169.95, and that account now stands at Tls. 452,840.05. All the necessary repairs and upkeep of plant, etc., have been paid for out of revenue. We, on the advice of counsel at home, did not proceed with the appeal in the Customs case. In the "Brodie Clarke" case, which was settled entirely in our favour in the Supreme Court here, the Kiochen Co. have given notice of appeal. At our last meeting, I informed you that we had made an agreement to sell part of our land at the International Dock. There has been delay in effecting the transfer, but this we think will be arranged shortly. As regards the prospects of the present year, I think we can look forward to having a better one than the last. We have new work on hand, the prices for which amount to about as much as the total of last year's working, and we are in the market for other work and have every reason to hope to get orders for some of it. The election of Mr. Johnston as a director, Mr. Johnston resigned his seat on the Board on May 17th. It is not at present intended to fill the vacancy. In accordance with the Articles of Association I retire, and offer myself for re-election. The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, who offer themselves for re-election. Before moving the adoption of the reports and accounts, I shall be glad to answer any questions regarding them to the best of my ability.

The following resolutions were then carried:—

Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. McBain:—That the directors' report and statement of accounts made up to the 31st December 1914, be adopted and passed; and the directors be authorised to pay a dividend of 3 per cent. to shareholders on the regular day.

Moved by Mr. McBain, seconded by Mr. Johnston:—That the election of Mr. Johnston as a director of the company be confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. McBain:—That Mr. John Prentice be re-elected a director of the company.

Moved by Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Johnston:—That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be elected auditors of the company for the current year.

The CHAIRMAN, in closing the meeting, said: Dividend warrants will be posted to-morrow, excepting those to attorneys or representatives of enemy subjects of the enemy at war with Great Britain and her allies. These latter warrants will be sent to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank or the Chartered Bank and deposited in account entitled: "The enemy dividend account," as directed by the King Regulations, No. 10 of 1915.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC
RECEIPTS.

	Week ending 24th July, 1915.	Receipts for 30 weeks.	Aggregate for 30 weeks.
This year	12,91.00	323,164.00	
Last year	13,221.00	351,323.00	
Decrease	330.00	27,869.00	

YUAN'S CONSTITUTION.

LE OF YUAN SHIH-KAI.

President Yuan Shih-kai, in an official letter General Li Yuan-hung in his capacity as chairman of the Tsancheng-yuan, that, with the exception of sending his views as the Chief Executive to the Constitution and Drafting Committee concerning the peculiar condition of affairs of the Republic, he will not interfere in any way with the proceedings of the committee.

As the provincial authorities the Committee must decide for itself whether the committee will be permitted to express their opinions. After its formal opening on September 1st each member of the Committee will receive \$500 a month. President Yuan Shih-kai has established a special conference which will be held on Friday morning. All State officials are requested to be in future all separate departmental conferences abolished.

On occasion of the centenary of the battle of Jellé Alliance, the Governor-General, Brussels, Baron von Bissing, addressed officers, officials, and soldiers, and with a vow that the German people stand by the Kaiser until the end of the empire again found their way.

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 1741.

NEW SEASON'S TEA.

A 5 or 10 Catty Box

constitutes one of the

most acceptable Pre-

sents to those at Home.

Without doubt the

Finest Blend of TEA

at the Price to be had

in China.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THIS FINE SPECIALLY-BLENDED

FOOCHOW TEA.

PRICES:—Including Freight, Duty Delivery and Insurance to any address in the United Kingdom.

Per 10 Catty Box, \$21.00. Per 5 Catty Box, \$11.50.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!!

KEROSENE.

WHAT Oil do you get? and what do you pay?

Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil" from the Compagnie. Why not tell him to get

"FISH" OR "CROWN"?

It is just as easy, and you will be certain to get something good. Besides, you will pay less.

THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN

"FISH."

Packed in cases. Price \$3.75 per case.

THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD USE IS

"CROWN."

Packed in naked tins without case. Price for

2 tins, \$3.50.

KUI YICK & Co.,

72, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

B's popular English Manufacture

In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLIT

880T. From No. 10 to 8880, at 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99.

70.00 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES

and AMMUNITION in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[785]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description

in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

[516]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

and for

PRIVATE RESIDENCES AT THE OUTPOSTS.

A Comprehensive and Complete Record

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST.

is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRIPS REPORT.

Subscription paid in advance

\$15 per annum. Postage

30 to any part of

the world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 2nd August, 1915, Hongkong, 26th July, 1915.

NOTICE.

FROM August 1st, 1915, my Office will be REMOVED to No. 2, CORNAUGHT ROAD, Third Floor. Telephone 1209. P.O. Box 539.

G. MARTINI,
Export-Import.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

HONGKONG-CANTON EXPRESS SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from SATURDAY, July 31st, the Full Train Service will be resumed.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon-Canton Railway.

By Order,

THE ADMINISTRATION,
Chinese Section,
Canton-Kowloon Railway.
Kowloon, 26th July, 1915.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

THE Undersigned, H.B.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, hereby publicly notifies all whom it may concern that he has appointed the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, and the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION to be the Banks in China to which in accordance with the provisions of Article V. of the "TRADING WITH THE ENEMY" (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, N. 10 of 1915, issued by him this Day, all the sums specified in §1 and §3 of that Article are to be paid by any person subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China.

J. N. JORDAN, [701]
Peking, 12th July, 1915.

TRAVELLERS' RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the PERMANENT PASSPORTS issued by the PROTESTANT MARSHAL will not be available after August 7th next. Any person desiring to renew a PERMANENT PASSPORT should give Notice to the CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE stating in full the reasons for his request, the places to which he desires to proceed, the average number of journeys made out of the Colony a month, and at the same time return the Permanent Pass in his possession.

If the application is granted it will be necessary for the applicant to forward two copies of his photograph, and call personally at the Central Police Station.

The size of the photograph should be about 2" x 2".

C. McI. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1915.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for these passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915.

WANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD.

NOTIFICATION No. 58.

TENDERS FOR TUGS AND BARGES.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the following:-
A. ONE TUG-BOAT for Towing of Dredgers, Dredging Barges, etc., with Engine Developing about 400 H.P.
B. ONE TUG-BOAT for Towing of Dredging Barges with Engine Developing about 250 H.P.
C. THREE HOPPER-BARGES (to be emptied by pumping only) of a loading capacity of about 320 cubic yards of sand.

Each of the above items should be tendered for separately. Sealed Tenders for any or all of the above Vessels, addressed to the "WANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD, Shanghai," and marked "TENDERS FOR TUGS AND BARGES," must be sent in so as to reach the Board before Noon on MONDAY, September 27th, 1915.

General specifications for the above Vessels will be supplied on application to the Engineering Department, 8, Kingling Road.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

WANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD.
Shanghai, 16th July, 1915.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ROAN Pony Ideal, winner and placed twice last meeting, sound, very good pace; should win a race.

Apply to Mr. W. D. HAM-QUIN.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and Half Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1915, will be Payable TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 26th July, to THURSDAY, the 28th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1915.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Two Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1915, will be Payable TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 26th July, to THURSDAY, the 28th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1915.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 2nd August, to SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1915.

INTIMATIONS

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 26th July, 1915, at 4 o'clock P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, for the following purposes:-

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1914.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
A. E. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1915.

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 26th July, at 4.30 P.M. in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolution authorising an addition to the Rules:-

1. That the Rules be altered by the addition of the following new Rule to be numbered XXII, viz:-

"Any Member who is the subject of a notice between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall ipso facto cease to be a Member."

By Order,
A. E. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1915.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Club House, Happy Valley, Hongkong, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 26th day of July, 1915, at 5.30 P.M., when the proposed Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:-

"That the Articles of Association of the ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB be altered in the manner following:-

That the following words be inserted in Article 43 after the word "Conditions" "or be the subject of a notice between which and Great Britain a state of war exists."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order,
T. W. HILL,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1915.

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

THE COMPANY will be pleased if Consumers or Prospective Consumers of GAS for Cooking or Heating purposes will allow the Company's Lady Cambray (who speaks English and Chinese fluently) to call in order to demonstrate to them or to their Servants the proper method of using Gas Cookers, Water Heaters, etc., and how to obtain the best results from same. A few hints on the matter given personally will be found of considerable assistance.

A post card or letter to the Company asking such assistance will be given early attention.

GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1915.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.
RETURN VISIT
OF THE

Charles Howitt
A. Phillips Co.

4 NIGHTS 4
With four new and popular Plays.

TO-NIGHT!
THURSDAY, 26th July—
The Screaming Farical Comedy,
"WHY SMITH
LEFT HOME."

Mr. Smith—Charles Howitt.
Friday, 27th July—
The Amusing Comedy,
"DON,"

A TALE OF A PARSON'S MOST UNUSUAL SON,
A SMILE, A LAUGH, A SIGN, A TEAR.

SATURDAY, 28th July—
The Latest London Success,
"MILESTONES."

MONDAY, 29th August—
LAST PERFORMANCE,
The Famous Comedy,
"A MESSAGE FROM MARS,"

Horace Parker—Charles Howitt.

COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M.
PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1915.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING-UP) ORDINANCE, 1914.

AND
IN THE MATTER OF BEHN MEYER & COMPANY, LIMITED, AN ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SAID ORDINANCE.

NOTICE OF SALE
OF
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS AND HOUSES.

SITUATE AT
Collyer Quay, De Souza Street, Prince Street, Robinson Quay, Kasiah Marican Road, Mohamed Sultan Road and Grange Road, Singapore.

TO BE SOLD
BY
PRIVATE TENDER.

The 31st August, 1915, has been fixed as the last day for the acceptance of tenders.

Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale and form of Tender can be obtained in and after the 26th June, from the Liquidator at No. 4, Collyer Quay, Singapore, or from the Undersigned.

16, CHANCER STREET, SINGAPORE,
Solicitors for the Liquidator.

Singapore, 1st July, 1915.

GIVE YOUR RAZOR A
NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of
grinding and edge making. We
sharpen Clippers, Shears, Razors,
Pocket Knives, Surgical Instru-
ments, etc.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO. LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915.

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

ALL ALIATIONS. MIXED STAMPS.
2,000 for \$5.00 3,000 for 00
300 " 1.00 1,000 " 00
ALL CHINA. ALL HONGKONG.
3,000 for \$3.50 1,500 for 00
300 " 1.00 300 " 00

GRACA & CO.
No. 11A, Caine Road,
Hongkong, 27th July, 1915.

DRINK
ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH PILSENER
BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBEC
MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15 QUEEN'S ROAD CEN.

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S
GOUT WATER

AN EFFERVESCENT WATER THAT
IS A SOLVENT AND ELIMINANT
OF URIC ACID.

The following prescription shows the exact
constituents of each bottle—

Lithium Bicarbonate...12 Grains.
Potassium " ...12 "
Magnesium " ...8 "
Sodium Chloride ...8 "
Carbonated Water ...12 Ounces.

ASK YOUR MEDICAL PRACTITIONER
FOR HIS OPINION ON THE ABOVE
AND SEE IF HE DOES NOT THINK IT
AN EXCELLENT WATER
FOR THIS COMPLAINT.

WHY SHOULD YOU PAY
EXORBITANT PRICES
FOR IMPORTED GOUT WATERS
WHEN YOU CAN OBTAIN A
SIMILAR ARTICLE
FRESHLY PREPARED
DIRECT FROM OUR OWN FACTORY
IN HONGKONG
AT A FRACTIONAL COST.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

BIRTH
BUDGET—On July 22nd, at Shanghai, to
Mr. and Mrs. E. BUDGET, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 25TH, 1915.

THE POLICY OF "FRIGHT-
FULNESS."

It is rather surprising that the Germans, who are credited with a good deal of acumen, should not be able to see that the policy of frightfulness which they have adopted leads to nothing—or, rather, leads to nothing that is of benefit to them.

For every woman and child they kill countless avengers arise; every bomb they drop from their Zeppelins causes armed men to spring from the earth; every city they destroy in their fury is a further call to arms.

Such a policy can only be considered as the policy of madmen whose frenzy leads them to wreak destruction on all and everything alike. Supposing—to put a strain on the imagination—that Germany were to emerge from the war so far victorious as to escape the necessity for making any compensation for the wrongs she has done and the injuries she has inflicted, what would be her position in Europe? Nations are susceptible to the same passions as individuals, and human nature being what it is, it would be beyond hope that the suspicions of Germany entertained in the past would not be redoubled.

What had been done once might be done again, with even greater frenzy. Germany would find herself surrounded by an armed ring, and would be compelled to impoverish even further her national resources in guarding herself against the enemies she had created. Would this be conducive to her desire of world-power, to her aspirations to rival Britain and America in her trade and commerce? Everywhere Germany would find herself open to suspicion, everywhere her diplomacy would be thwarted and hindered. Germany could not expect to hold all the world in awe by mere force of arms, the cultivation of which, indeed, is inimical to the existence of

those qualities upon which only can respect be permanently founded. Thus the policy of frightfulness, even though it should lead to an apparent temporary success would, in the end, have accomplished nothing. A victorious Germany, freed from all claims for compensation for the homes she had desolated and the property she had destroyed, would still be a lost Germany, the humiliation of which had merely been postponed. The European armed camp would remain. Let us now look on the other side of the picture. Imagine Germany restraining herself from all excesses, doing everything she could to conciliate the nations with which she was at war or whose territory she felt herself obliged to invade, losing advantages rather than tarnish her honour. Would not a war won under these conditions redound much more to the valour and ability of the conqueror and tend to confirm respect rather than hatred? Germany claims the respect of the world as the leading exponent of Kultur, and at the same time she performs deeds which place her lower than the savage tribes of Central Africa. How is the anomaly to be explained? If success were impossible under fair conditions, how much more is it impossible under foul conditions, which from this point of view, are merely a concession of weakness. The suggestion that it is better to "lose" honourably than to win foully would at the present time, presumably, be regarded by Germany as too quixotic to be worth considering, yet the time will come when the idea of a "foul win," even in war, will be considered a contradiction in terms. A German fighting fairly, observing Treaty obligations and private rights, would have more respect if not esteem. Whether defeated or unconquered she would have emerged from the war unshaken, her possessions undivided, her honour untouched. How different is the scene now presented! On every side new foes arise to confront her. An iron ring is pressing in to crush out her life, and so great is her danger that defeat, if rumours be accepted, may mean the sweeping away of the dynasty which has played so active a part in creating modern Germany. Whether or no this would entail the dismemberment of the Empire is a difficult question. In any case it would entail an enormous amount of disorder and confusion. If Germany would the war, as MAXIMILIAN HARDEN continues to affirm, then her blood be on her own head, but that she should seek to add to the tribulation she will have to make by the foulest and most barbarous crimes is at once astonishing and inexplicable.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

Sir Haviland and Lady de Saumarez are returning to Shanghai on the *Shingo-Maru*.

Three aeroplanes from Malaya have been presented by Queen Alexandra to the Royal Flying Corps.

Telegraphic communication with North China by the normal route is entirely interrupted beyond Shanghai.

It is announced that the full train service on the Canton-Kowloon Railway will be resumed on Saturday.

A great shortage of rice is reported in the province of Hunan, where the country people are reported to be nearly starving.

A London telegram of the 12th inst. says:—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China subscribe £1,000,000 to the War Loan.

When the French mail, which arrived here on Tuesday, left Colombo, the P and O steamer *Nubia* was still aloft and divers were continuing their investigations.

A Chinese merchant, named Liu Tsh Chiu, who was born in Fukien, and has resided in Kobe for the past twenty years, has been granted naturalization as a Japanese subject.

The Eastern Smelting Company, Ltd. (Singapore), announces that an interim dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared upon the preferred shares for the half-year ended February 28th last, payable on the 31st inst.

The civil and military authorities are very strict in Indo-China, remarks a contemporary. No public entertainments such as balls, circuses or concerts are allowed. The band which played every evening at the Café de la Terrasse in Saigon, has been obliged to cease, and the café is closed. Saigon is in mourning for many of her sons who have already fallen.

Mr. C. C. Kirk, Chief detective officer of the Shanghai Municipal Police, is leaving for home, having been recommended for a commission. Mr. Kirk has had previous volunteer training, and was for four years with the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Lincoln.

The British Embassy in Japan is officially informed that free passage over the Russian railways is given to intending recruits for the British Army on their way home. During the summer months the route will be via Kiakhta to Archangel and then by boat.

A fire broke out at Nos. 2 and 4, Chi Mei alley, in the Western district, late on Tuesday night. No. 2 was completely gutted, and No. 4 was damaged by fire and water. The damage is estimated to amount to \$4,000. Insurance had been effected with the Fook On Company for that amount.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd., was held at Shanghai last week for the purpose of considering the financial position of the company. Mr. E. T. Byrne presided over a small attendance of shareholders. There was an hour's discussion in private.

News has been received from Mr. S. Rayner, formerly of the Chinese Public School, at Shanghai, who went to British East Africa with the 25th Batt. Royal Fusiliers, that he has been sent down to Nairobi suffering from malarial fever.

He is well looked after in a nursing home organized by Lady Colville, widow of the late General Colville. Many of the men have found the climate very trying, and there have been many cases of fever.

Shanghai experienced a rain storm of unusual severity last week. Many of the thoroughfares were completely flooded, this being particularly so in Kiukiang, Hankow and Jinke Roads, and in many places in Hongkong. The water in Kiukiang and Jinke Roads was nearly a foot deep, making traffic extremely difficult. Certain districts in the vicinity of the Race Course were also under water, Mohawk Road, for instance, being ankle deep.

Shipping and Engineering has an amusing article on "Swatow Super-cargoes." The Swatow supercargo, says the writer, has been an unmitigated nuisance on the China coast for many years past, and has had a good innings. He appears usually to have been a comports of coolie selected by his master chiefly for his proficiency in lying like a German Press agency, coupled with a bountiful capacity for mulish obstinacy, and a knowledge of the English language generally limited to two phrases "No can" and "No savvy."

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

On Wednesday, August 4th, the anniversary of the outbreak of the war, services of Intercession will be held. The King is to attend the one in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on that day. The Bishop of Victoria asks us to state that such a service will be held here in St. John's Cathedral at 6.30 p.m., and that H.E. the Governor and H.E. Major General Ventris have notified their intention of being present. It is hoped that there will be a very large attendance.

TSINGTAO CUSTOMS.

PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking says the Chinese press is paying considerable attention to the negotiations between Mr. Francis Aglen, the Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and Mr. Hickel, the Japanese Minister, regarding the Tsingtao Customs, which are apparently going on smoothly, the Japanese having agreed to hand over the control to the Chinese. The papers report that Mr. Hickel demanded the appointment of more Japanese to the Customs service in view of increased Japanese trade in China.

REPATRIATION OF CHINESE FROM BORNEO.

At a recent meeting of the British North Borneo Chamber of Commerce the Secretary read the following circular letter from the Secretariat:-

"All employers of labour and others who may desire to repatriate Chinese requested to do so through the Protectorate Department. The reason for this request is that a number of cases have occurred since Chinese repatriated by private individuals have arrived in Hongkong destitute, having gambled away or lost what little money they had in their possession, and in consequence thereof become a charge on the Hongkong Government. This cannot happen if the assistance of the Protectorate is asked for and therefore Government trusts that a ready acquiescence will be forthcoming to the above request, thus making it as far as possible certain that those repatriated reach China."

THE WAR.

GREAT RUSSIAN ATTACKS AROUND WARSAW.

CLIMAX EXPECTED TO BE REACHED SHORTLY.

BRILLIANT ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

IMPORTANT FRENCH GAINS IN ALSACE.

ANTI-GERMAN OUTBREAK IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

GERMAN TROOPS MUTINY IN CAMEROONS.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREAT RUSSIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

AMSTERDAM, July 26th.

That the Russians are fighting magnificently is evidenced by to-night's Berlin communiqué, the whole tone of it being that "the situation is unchanged."

The communiqué admits a great Russian simultaneous attack on the Narw front, though it minimises the results.

The communiqué says there is nothing doing before Warsaw, Novo Georgievsk and Ivangorod, and that the position of General von Mackensen is unchanged.

The Germans claim to have taken some thousands of prisoners on the Narw front and southward of Cholm, but the very nature of the fighting casts the gravest doubts on such claims.

PETROGRAD, July 26th.

A communiqué records the increasing violence of the battle on the Narw front on Sunday and Monday, the fighting extending to the vicinity of the Novo Georgievsk fortress. Vigorous Russian counter-attacks contained the enemy's attacks on the left of the Narw. Many villages and woods constantly changed hands. The fighting was most fierce in the forest east of Roshan fortress.

The Russians on both banks of the Narw successfully attacked great reserves that had been brought up above Serotak, north of Warsaw, forcing some of the enemy to retreat in disorder, taking 700 prisoners and a number of Maximas. Armoured motor-cars contributed to the repelling of the enemy counter-attack.

There is a lull between the Vistula and the Vepz rivers, but east of the Vepz the Bug the Germans attacked in great force and took some Russian redoubts. A counter-attack expelled them.

The enemy south-west of Kovno were driven across the river Yessia.

RUSSIAN PROSPECTS.

EXPECTATIONS OF A CLIMAX ON SEVERAL FRONTS.

PETROGRAD, July 26th.

Military authorities expect a climax in the fighting both on the Narw and at Lublin within a fortnight, and the next few days should reveal the part to be played by the Germans on the Niemen front.

The expert, Captain Shumak, estimates the effectiveness of the German cavalry in the Baltic Provinces at 30,000, and it is presumed that their immediate object is to get eastward of Kovno and to cut the Kovno-Vilna Railway.

AFRICA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESS IN CAMEROONS.

PARIS, July 27th.

A French force, after a brilliant engagement, has occupied the important town of Lome, in the Cameroons.

The German troops mutinied and deserted. The natives of the whole of the Zemen district have risen against the Germans, demonstrating in favour of the Allies.

The Germans in their retreat are burning and destroying.

The French are vigorously advancing, being joined by another French column to the North as far as Noangola.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GOOD PROGRESS BY THE FRENCH.

PARIS, July 27th.

12.35 a.m.

A communiqué states that the cannonade is more intense in the Souchez sector. The town of Arras has been twice bombarded, but a fire which began was quickly extinguished.

There has been a violent cannonade throughout Argonne.

In Alsace the French have completed their conquest of strongly fortified heights 200 metres high and two kilometres long dominating the principal valley of the Fecht. Over a hundred prisoners were taken.

PARIS, July 27th.

5 p.m.

The French have extended and consolidated their gains on the heights of the Vosges and occupied an important pass between Le Linze and Les Carrières. The Germans counter-attacked three times unsuccessfully.

The communiqué says that elsewhere there are only reports of cannonading and a few German infantry attacks, which were easily defeated.

THE FAMOUS HILL 60.

AND A STAGNANT POOL.

LONDON, July 26th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports that he visited the famous Hill 60, which Field Marshal Sir John French recently reported had been recaptured by the Germans by means of gassing on May 26th.

The correspondent describes the German trenches as running in a double tier along a crest on the upper slope of the Hill, which is only from 30 to 40 feet high. The British trenches are on the edge of the lower slope. He adds that at one point a British trench is only six yards from an enemy trench, and there is an old communication trench between a British and a German trench in which both sides have erected barricades. In an adjoining railway cutting is a pool of stagnant water where corpses have been lying for months, but no one dares to approach the pool to recover them for burial.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE TORPEDOED AMERICAN STEAMER.

CREW TAKEN ON BOARD SUBMARINE.

LONDON, July 27th.

A telegram from Kirkwall says that the torpedoed American steamer *Leelanau* carried a cargo of flax. The crew were taken on board the submarine and transferred to their own boats almost within sight of the Orkney Islands. The submarine fired twelve shells at the *Leelanau*, and as she did not sink, the submarine fired a torpedo.

Another Aberdeen trawler has been sunk. Altogether during the last three days 19 trawlers have been killed.

WASHINGTON, July 26th.

The *New York World* says the sinking of the *Leelanau* was unnecessary and lawless, and it considers the act far more sinister than the unfriendly tone of the German Press.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN DESTROYERS ACTIVE.

150 TURKISH SAILING SHIPS SUNK.

PETROGRAD, July 26th.

On Sunday night Russian destroyers in the Black Sea bombarded the ports of Samunich and Rizeh, and sank 150 sailing ships near the Anatolian coast.

THE NEAR EAST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TURKS' DILEMMA.

AT WITS' END FOR FUEL AND AMMUNITION.

COPENHAGEN, July 26th.

A Dane who has arrived here from Constantinople, where he has been working for a Danish salvage company, affirms that the Turks are at their wits' end for fuel and ammunition. Old warships are being stripped for metals, and a house-to-house search has been instituted.

The authorities have been collecting arms, and cartloads of revolvers and daggers have been collected.

TURKS TURNING AGAINST THEIR MASTERS.

The Dane also states that there was a big fight between Germans and Turks at Constantinople in infantry barracks a fortnight ago. Ten Germans were killed and 14 wounded. The populace is dangerously hostile to the Germans.

TERRITORIALS' DASH IN GALLIOLI.

NAVAL DIVISION DEMORALISES TURKS.

LONDON, July 27th.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, the accredited Press correspondent at the Dardanelles, gives a vivid picture of the fighting in Gallipoli described by General Sir Ian Hamilton.

He attributes to the Territorials, who fought with great dash and intelligence, and says that when the Allies' artillery preparation was at its height it was extraordinary to see masses of camouflaged and great beams thrown to an immense height. It seemed impossible for the defenders of the trenches to survive the fire, but the enemy has a habit of withdrawing to numerous communication trenches, and the majority of the casualties of the Allies occur in holding the trenches, which are captured with small loss. Then the enemy counter-attack with bombs through saps.

On this occasion a Brigade on the 13th instant dashed forward to a network of trenches and a great redoubt. The ground, under intense artillery fire from both sides, resembled a gigantic steam cauldron, into whose thick vapour Brigade poured without hesitation.

"All you could see," says the correspondent, "were black dots rushing about or jumping into trenches, with bayonet flashing in the shrouded sun, amid continuous roar of musketry, which showed that the Turks were resisting valiantly. But when the smoke lifted our men were everywhere in possession of their trenches."

Simultaneously the Scots swarmed the escarpment of the redoubt, jumped over the top, and settled the Turks in the bayonet.

The fusillade did not cease throughout the night. The Turks, reinforced, bombarded and bayoneted our wearied men, eventually driving them out of two lines, but not out of the redoubt.

The Staff at dawn decided to give the enemy no rest, and withdrew the Brigade exhausted by 24 hours' continuous fighting, and moved up a Naval Division. The attack was made in the afternoon and was completely successful, the first sweeping everything along their front, recapturing the trenches and demolishing the foot of Achibaba.

Mr. Bartlett says this warfare brutal, bludgeon work, and there is scope for tactics or strategy.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BATTLE OF CARSO PLATEAU.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES ON BOTH WINGS.

Rome, July 26th.

A communiqué says:—

The battle of the Carso Plateau continued very fiercely on the 26th instant. The Italians advanced along the entire front on the Left Wing, and captured a strong position on Mount San Michele, dominating most of the Plateau, but were instantly made a target of the cross-fire from many batteries, and were obliged to retire a little beneath the crest, where they hold their ground.

The Centro progressed towards the hill of San Martino, driving the enemy out of the covering trenches with the bayonet.

The Right Wing towards nightfall carried out a brilliant action with the object of straightening the line, and captured Mount Seibusi, driving out inch by inch the strongly entrenched enemy, and capturing 3,200 prisoners, including a Lieut. Colonel and 41 other officers, with five Maximas, two trench-mortars, and numerous rifles and munitions.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ALIEN ENEMIES IN ENGLAND.

INTERMENT FIGURES.

LONDON, July 26th.

At question-time in the House of Commons Sir John Simon, Home Secretary, stated that the Interment Committee had received 14,000 applications for exemption, of which 7,325 were refused and 6,675 granted, 700 awaiting decision; while 6,302 were repatriated and 9,325 interned, 6,000 remaining not interned. As British subjects were treated better in Austria-Hungary than in Germany, Austro-Hungarians received more consideration.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ECONOMISING GOLD.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADVICE TO TRAVELLERS.

LONDON, July 26th.

In the House of Commons it was suggested during question-time that wages should be paid in silver in order to economise gold, also that half-sovereigns should be withdrawn from circulation.

RE-AWAKENING OF SERBIA.

SOON TO TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

Rome, July 26th.

Serbia is rapidly re-awakening. The outbreak of typhus has been vanquished, and military supplies have been received, placing the Army again on the highest level. The frontier is guarded by French aeroplanes, Belgrade is defended by six batteries of Serbian artillery, two British, two French and two Russian batteries. Serbia has a quarter of a million of infantry, and it is hoped that they will soon take the offensive for their own and for the common cause.

FRANCE AND WAR ANNIVERSARY.

PARIS, July 27th.

The Government and Parliament have decided to celebrate the anniversary of the declaration of war on the 4th August. They will address a solemn homage to the valiant Army, and proclaim their determination to secure the definite triumph of law, liberty, and civilisation.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BRITISH NOTE TO AMERICA.

A NEW COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, July 26th.

Sir Edward Grey has cabled to Mr. Lansing that the British Government is preparing another Note to the United States and asks that the Note delivered yesterday be withheld from publication pending receipt of the new communication.

AMERICA'S COTTON TRADE.

A CONGRESSMAN'S STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 26th.

Congressman Sims, of Tennessee, has issued a statement showing that Germany and Austria had more nearly obtained a normal supply of American cotton since the outbreak of war than France or Russia, while the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands had enormously increased their importations of cotton. Congressman Sims concludes:—"It is evident that the British Order-in-Council is not responsible for the slump in cotton sales."

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

AVERAGE 1,000 DAILY.

LONDON, July 26th.

Mr. Asquith has announced that the total casualties up to the 18th instant are as follows:—

Naval 9,100.
Military 321,880.

Of this number the total number killed in the Army is 4,000 officers and 37,354 men.

The total casualties in Flanders were 11,234 officers and 225,649 men.

In the Dardanelles the casualties were 2,144 officers and 47,084 men.

The killed in Flanders totalled 3,298 officers and 49,372 men.

In the Dardanelles the total of killed was 567 officers and 7,967 men.

The total of killed in the Navy was 499 officers and 7,430 men.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(FROM THE "CHUNG KONG SAN POU.")

DISASTROUS TYPHOON IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, July 26th.

10.05 a.m.

A severe typhoon is raging here. A large number of buildings have been blown down, the telephone, electric light, and tram-car wires have been broken, and the foreshore is littered with wreckage of small craft, while a steamer has been driven ashore near the Public Gardens. The typhoon is still raging.

SHIPPING IN THE EAST.

REPORT OF THE JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE.

The report for 1914 of the Java-China-Japan Line states:—The contract with the Government was fully lived up to. Seventeen trips were made on the China line, and 15 on the Japan line, whilst numerous trips were made outside the contract between Netherlands India, Saigon and Hongkong.

Commerce in the Orient suffered much from the universal war. There was ample cargo space at disposal in the region of our routes, so that we had to face sharp competition and were unable to compensate the increased working expenses by a corresponding rise in freights.

The steamer *Tjikembang*, which made her trial trip on July 19th, 1914, left Amsterdam for Java on the 25th. There was no paying outgoing charter to be had, and thus the ship went in ballast. She arrived at Batavia on August 30th, and left for her first trip on the China line on September 1st.

As a result of the war the delivery of the steamer *Tjikembang* had to be delayed until April 6th, 1915. Ample writings of have been made on ships and further property of the company. The "Own Risk Insurance," shows a loss of £9,762, which was deducted from the Insurance Reserve Fund, whilst £7,937 had to be written off on unpaid damages. Though falling outside the year covered by the report, we have to mention the loss of the steamer *Tjimahi*, which ran aground on the Paracels on May 14th. The crew was safely landed at Hongkong. The profits allow of a distribution of a dividend of 6 per cent. Of what is left £5,555 goes to the State of the Netherlands, £3,333 to the Reserve Fund, £13,355 to business tax, leaving £5,490 to carry forward to the new account.

"THE BARRIER."

HOWITT, PHILLIPS CO. AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

Last night the Howitt, Phillips Company gave yet another surprising example of their versatility. They have given us light comedy, farce, and bold drama, and few would have supposed that out of their repertoire they would present us with this moving story of the solitude of Alaska as it is—or rather as it was ten years ago. "The Barrier," to those who have read the novel itself, conveys a vivid story of life in lawless wilds; of the unscrupulous gold-seekers who fought nature in its crudest form—and conquered her. And in the vastness of those gold-craving solitudes a love romance intervenes, a shadowy past is revealed, and in an atmosphere of mining camp saloons, revolvers and old feuds given birth by the love of two men for one woman, the thrilling story is unfolded. The play was most effectively produced to a fairly satisfactory house, and those who were present must have been thoroughly satisfied.

The different roles were very well placed. As John Gale, the falsely accused, Mr. Jack Elagert excellently filled a thankless and difficult part. He is one of the moving characters, with a blood feud between himself and Dan Stark. Mr. Howitt powerfully portrayed Dan Stark, but patrons in those parts of the theatre other than the stalls would be better able to appreciate his acting if he maintained his voice at a more substantial pitch. Mr. Carl Lawson made an ideal Captain of U. S. Cavalry who fell in love with John Gale's charge, but the audience must have chiefly favoured Wheeler Dryden's acting of a wizened old miner of the extremely "hard case" species. Mr. Cyril Rawdon's acting of Napoleon Bonaparte, who also loved—and lost, but very honourably—was admirable. "The Barrier" admits but two ladies. As Nedra Gale, who supplies the love romance and "The Barrier" which love easily surmounts—Miss Doris Phillips was quite attractive, but one would have appreciated her acting to a greater extent if she had been able to create the feeling that she was really and truly in love, and not just acting; rid herself of a certain text-book manner of delivery, and its lack of emotion. Miss Ada Edmy as Alluna, the squaw companion of John Gale, was ideal. Her make-up was perfect and her acting was quite in accord with the theoretical ideas of such a person. The whole production was thoroughly entertaining, and provided quite a refreshing novelty for local theatre-goers. To-night that screaming comedy, "Why Smith left home" will be staged.

THE TREATMENT OF PLAGUE.

USE OF TINCTURE OF IODINE.

The following extract is from the *Burma Critic*:—

"A" while back a correspondent at Bassein called our attention to the fact that iodine treatment for plague detailed for us by the Salvation Army headquarters in India did not make it clear how often the tincture was to be administered. We therefore wrote again to Simla, and we have just had a reply from the Secretary of Commissioner Booth-Tucker, who writes as follows:—

"In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo regarding the iodine cure for plague, I am sending you herewith a copy of instructions which have been issued by the Government of the Punjab concerning this treatment. You will see that it is distinctly stated that one drop of tincture of iodine should be taken in half an ounce of water every three hours, and that the buboes should be painted night and morning with the tincture. We think that the information will meet your request, and we might here say that this is in accordance with the experience of one of our fully qualified nurses, who saved fifty cases out of fifty seizures of bubonic plague."

The instructions printed by order of the Punjab Government are as follows. Besides English they are given on the leaflet in Urdu, Gujarati and Hindi. It headed "Treatment of plague patients when the services of a doctor are not available."

(1) Absolute rest, lying down in bed in the largest and most airy room in the house, with doors and windows open, or in the shade outside, if the weather is fine.

(2) Take liquid diet.

(3) Drink plain cold water when thirsty. It is a cruel and fatal mistake not to give a thirsty plague patient plenty of cold water to drink.

(4) Take one drop of tincture of iodine in half an ounce of water every three hours. (The patient should not be disturbed from sleep to take medicine).

(5) Paint buboes with tincture of iodine twice a day morning and evening. No other medicine whatever should be given.

RAUB GOLD MINE.

(The latest report is:—)

BURKIN FASO. Stone crushed 5,524 tons; Gold obtained 710 ozs.; Average per ton 2,310 dwts.

BURKIN FASO. Stone crushed 4,660 tons; Gold obtained 480 ozs.; Average per ton 2,310 dwts.

